WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1888.

THE TICKET COMPLETED.

THURMAN NOMINATED-A KAN-GAROO TICKET LAUNCHED.

The Adherents of Gray and Black Make a Weak Showing-The Rec Bandana Enthusiasm Captures the Delegates - An Evasive Platform

Sr. Louis, June 7 .- Contrary to all expectation, the spirit of the Democratic Na. nal Convention to-day in nominating for Vice President Allen G. Thurman was deliberative, not sentimental. It not until after bours of earnest debate and until on a for mal ballot the representatives of three out of the four pivotal states—Con. necticut, New Jersey, and New York-had firmly and calmly put themselves on record as believing the old Roman the strongest man in the party where strength was needed that the convention threw itself into the long predicted ecstacy of enthusiasm. Up to that moment the issue had been doubtful. For the first day since the opening of the convention, the galleries were not unanimous for Thurman. everywhere, and huge streamer of his colors were dangling from every railing. The renewal of the boom for Gray in-spired new life in the supporters of Gen. lack, and the speech making which followed the Thurman orators with their long set speeches were in painful contrast with their opponents, whose bright, impromptu a syings were exactly fitted to the moment.

The labored effort of Tarpey, the Cali-

fornian, Thurman's chief spokesman, excel-tent at another time, led off the list in this fornian, Thurman's chief spokesman, exceitent at another time, led off the list in this unfortunate respect. Instead of the tumultuous unanimous audience he had with good reason counted upon, the big westerner final to face a lively opposition among the spectators and a frame of mind among the delegates that seemed nearly as could be purely judicial. To make matters worse came a ringing speech for Black, right at this critical juncture, from Patterson, of Colorado, one of the readlest and most captivating speakers in the convention. Voorhees, of Indiana, fiercely followed up the advantage gained, turning it all to Gov. Gray. Then Kentucky, with telling force, seconded the nomination of the man from Indiana. Bets were offered at even terms by on-lookers that Thurman would be killed off by the opposition and never be the nomine of the party. The Thurman delegates were now alive to the danger, and showed their alarm by sending to the platform such orators as Raines, of New York, and Daniel, of Virginia. They stemmed the tide as best they could, but it was not until the balloting was far under way, and New York had cast her yote solid (72) for Thurman, that there was a change of front in the convention as a whole. The general understanding had been that New York would hold back until all the other states had voted. It was the turn of the opposition to be taken aback. Pennsylvania now swung into line solidly, with 60 Thurman votes. The landslide began in a juffy.

jiffy.

The nomination was literally made by acclamation, the vote of the states being an-nounced after the extraordinary waving of banners and bandanas had cased from ex-haustion and the people were too hoarse to

haustion and the people were too manuscreacheer.

The many other interesting details of the convention can best be learned from the following report of the proceedings.

Notwithstanding the fact that a number of the visiting organizations and individual strangers left the city last night or on the early morning train, and in spite of the further fact that the sun burst forth this morning with all its summer vigor, rendermorning with all its summer vigor, rendering the atmosphere in the convention hall extremely close and sultry, there was little appreciable reduction in the attendance of spectators in the galleries and in the vast area of chairs in the rear of the delegates, area of chairs in the rear of the delegates, seats. The decorations, which were rudely handled during the stormy demonstrations following the nomination of Cleveland yesterday, were restored and the bust of the President flanking the chairman's desk still wore a wreath of laurols jauntily placed on the side of the head for the delectation of the audience which assembled before the delectate began to are sembled before the delegates began to ar-rive. The band played with little cessation a number of airs, ranging from the serious to the gay, and the spectators, intent on applause, and having nothing upon the floor

to the gay, and the spectators, ment on applause, and having nothing upon the floor to excite their enthusiasm, frequently manifested their appreciation of the music by a round of handelapping.

As the delegates slowly straggied in in twos and threes and not in state assemblies, they dropped into social conversation, the burden of their remarks being as to the respective chances of Thurman and Gray for the vice presidential nomination. Queries were numerous, but were confined principally to two subjects, the tariff plank of the patform as reported in the papers and the state of the thermometer, while, as to the latter, there was an unanimity of opinion that St. Louis was treating her visitors to an exhibition of what she could do in the way of summer weather. There was a great divergency of views as to the exact manner in which the tariff plank would be received by the people.

by the people.

The delegation space began to fill, the usual battle of the handkérchiefs broke out usual battle of the handkerchiefs broke out
the Thurman red and the muslin indicative
of the name of the Indiana candidate being
hoisted to the masthead by the respective
admirers of the contestants. As each new
comer was raised it was greeted with shouts
from the galleries, but it was evident from
the volume of sound that the Old Roman
was the favorite of the spectators, many of
whom themselves sported red bandanas in
every grotesque manner of head and neck
gear.

The New York delegation was the last to

The New York delegation was the last to enter and she pinned Thurman colors to her standard, and the assemblage rose on foot and gave here a hearty cheer. But Indiana was not dismayed and answered with defiant shouts; and for some moments confusion, noise, and excitement reigned.

The convention was called to order at 10:20 and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Branfield. The chair then stated that he was advised that the committee on resolutions was ready to report, and he introduced Mr. Henry Watterson, the chairman of the committee. The assemblage testified its appreciation of Mr. Watterson by a round of applause. At the suggestion of a delegate from the Old Dominion, three hearty cheers were given for the "star-eyed goddess of reform."

Watterson, turning to the chairman, clutions unanimously agreed upon by the committee on platform. Secretary Thomas S. Pettitt, of the cou-

Secretary Thomas S. Pettitt, of the convention, during the reading of the report of the consulttee on resolutions was frequently compelled to stop for several seconds while the convention applauded significant passages in the platform. There was a moderate volume of applause when the opening sentences which reaffirmed the utterances of the tariff plant in the platform of 1884 were read, but wh. he followed indorsing the President's message and declaring that it correctly interpreted that plank, the convention fairly rose to its feet and cheered wildly for a full minute.

At the conclusion of the reading of the platform Mr. Watterson addressed the convention.

ntion. "Fellow Democrats," he said, "we bring "Fellow Democrats," he said, "We bring you a platform on which Democrats may stand without feeling that they are away from home. [Laughter and applause.] It embraces a declaration of principles to which Democrats may subscribe without looking around the corner. [Applause and laughter.] It embedies a statement of facts incontrovertible. It state is set in the right incontrovertible. Its face is set in the right direction and its eyes look o'er the horizon not the setting sun. [Applause.] Hence-forward the Democratic party, which has been the choice of the people, will become its hands. [Applause.] But it will be the hands of construction, not the hands of detruction, and it will remove the occupants

from the house before it has taken off the roof." [Applause.] [Applause.] nelusion, he sald : "Two good Demoan conclusion, he said: "Two good Demo-crats can never know another wholly nor love one another entirely until they have had some fun with each other, and this will furnish a reason, if any reason is needed, why I should present Senator Gorman, of Maryland!

why I should present Senator Gorman, of Maryland."

Mr. Gorman received a flattering reception. An impatient crowd, however, had been admitted from the street and allowed to make a rush for a couple of hundred empty seats in the center of the hall. This came near causing a panic, and the confusion which resulted was not quieted for several minutes. When quiet was restored, Mr. Gorman said that he would be out of place in a Democratic convention if he were not supporting the principles of Democracy required by Jefferson and upheld and practiced by Grover Cleveland.

The Democrats had made pledges of reform and tax reduction four years ago and we have kept those pledges. We have now to face a fact that the reduction of taxation is imperative and we must wips out the

to face a fact that the reduction of taxation is imperative and we must wips out the \$100,000,000 of surplus. They charge us with free trade, but we stand here as honest men fighting to reduce this immense surplus. We have presented the platform in strict accordance with all Democratic doctrine. As Mr. Watterson has well said it is one on which all can stand. If, during the campaign, we perfectly recognize these principles, we can well be successful. With such a candidate and such a declaration we will go forth to battle with the consciousness that we are better organized and more ness that we are better organized and more certain of victory than ever before. Mr. Watterson moved that the report of the committee be adopted, which was agreed

THE STRADDLING PLATFORM. A Document Devoted Mainly to an Es-

say on the Tariff. St. Louis, June 7 .- Following is the plat

form:

The Democratic party of the United States, in National Convention assembled, renews the pledge of its fidelity to Democratic faith, and reaffirms the platform adopted by its representatives in the convention of 1884, and inderess the riews expressed by President Cleveland in his last carnest message to Congress as a correct interpretation of that platform upon the question of tariff reduction, and also indorses the efforts of our Democratic representatives in Congress to secure a reduction of excessive taxation.

Among its principles of party faith are the maintenance of the indissoluble union of free and indestructible states, now about to enter upon its second century of unexampled progress and renown, devotion to a plan of government regulated by a written constitution strictly specifying every granted power and expressly reserving to the states or people the entire ungranted residue of power; the encouragement of a lealous popular viginance, directed to all who have been chosen for brief terms to enact and execute the laws, and are charged with the duty of preserving peace, insuring equality, and establishing justice, insuring equality, and establishing justice, insuring equality, and establishing instead, insuring equality, and establishing instead, in the chartest of the Renderson of the executive power which four years ago was committed to its rust in the election of Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, but it challenges the most searching inquiry concerning its fidelity and devotion to the pedges which then invited the suffrages of the people.

It has reversed the improvident and unvise reality of the Rendelien prayty others the reality of the Rendelien prayty touching the people.

tion of its policy not only averted a disaster, but greatly promoted the prosperity of the people.

It has reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the Republican party touching the public domain, and has reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly one hundred millions of acres of land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens.

While carefully guarding the interest of the taxpayers and conforming strictly to the principles of justice and equity, it has paid out more for pensions and bounties to the soldlers and saliors of the republic than was ever paid before during an equal period. It has adopted and consistently pursued a firm and prudent foreign policy, preserving peace with all nations while screpulously maintaining all the rights and interests of our own government and people at home and abroad. The exclusion from our shores of Chinese laborers has been effectually secured under the provision of a treaty, the operation of which has been postponed by the action of a Republican majority in the Senate.

Honest reform in the civil service has been inaugurated and maintained by President Cleveland, and he has brought the public service to the highest standard of efficiency, not only by rule and precept, but by the example of his own untiring and unselfsh administration of public affairs.

In every branch and department of the government under Democratic control the rights and the welfare of all the people have been guarded and defended; every public interest has been protected, and the equality of all our citizens before the law without regard to race or color has been steadfastly maintained. Upon its record, thus exhibited, and upon the piedge of a continuance to the people of these benefits, the Democracy invokes a renewal of popular trust by the re-election of a chief

pledge of a continuance to the people of these benefits, the Democracy invokes a renewal of popular trust by the re-election of a chief magistrate who has been faithful, able, and prudent. We invoke in addition to that trust the transfer also to the Democracy of the entire legislative power.

The Republican party controlling the Senate and resisting in both houses of Congress a reformation of unjust and unequal tax laws, which have outlasted the necessities of war and are now undermining the abundance of a long peace, deny to the people equality before the law and the fairness and the justice which are their right. Then the cry of American labor for a better share in the rewards of industry is stifled with false pretenses, enterprise is festired and bound down to home markets, capital is discouraged with doubt, and unequal, unjust laws can neither be properly amended nor repealed.

The Democratic party will continue with all the power confided to it the struggle to reform these laws in accordance with the pledges of its has platforn, indorsed at the ballot box by the suffrages of the people. Of all the industrious freemen of our land the immense majority, including every tiller of the soil, gain no advantage from excessive tax laws, but the price of nearly everything they buy is increased by the favoritism of an unequal system of tax legislation. All unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation.

It is repugnant to the creed of Democracy that by such taxation the cost of the necessaries of life should be unjustifiably increased to all our people. Judged by Democratic principles, the interests of the people are betrayed when, by unnecessary taxation, trusts and combinations are permitted to exist, which, while unduly enriching the few that combine, rob the benefits of natural competition. Every Democratic rule of governmental action is violated when through unnecessary faxation in vast sum of money, far beyond the needs of an economical administration, is drawn from the people and the channels of trade and accumulate

SUBSIDIARY RESOLUTIONS.

and Approving Gladstone's Policy. St. Louis, June 7.—Mr. Scott, of Penusyivania, under instructions from the com nittee ou resolutions, offered the following resolution z

Resolved. That this convention hereby in dorses and recommends the early passage of the bill for the reduction of the revenue now pending in the House of Representatives. The resolution was adopted amid loud ap-

Mr. Lehman, of Iowa, offered, and the

for the admission of Washington Territory Dakota, Montana, and New Mexico into

for the admission of Washington Territory, Dakota, Montana, and New Mexico into the Union.

On motion of Mr. Abbott, of New Jersey, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we express our cordial sympathy with struggling people of all nations in their efforts, to secure for themselves the insestimable blossings of self-government and civil and religions liberty, and we especially declare our sympathy with the efforts of flose noble patriots who, led by Gladstone and Parnell, have conducted their grand and peaceful contest for home rule in Ireland.

Mr. Bakier, of Ohio, asked unanimous consent, as a delegate from a state which loved and honored Thomas A. Hendricks to present and have adopted a series of resolutions of respect to the late Vice President and of regret at his death. The resolutions were adopted by a rising vote and Hendricks's name was cheered.

The chair amounced that there had been a slight mistake in the report of the committee on platform in the statement that the committee.

Mr. Cooper, of New York, discented:

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Cooper, of New York, dissented;

THURMAN NOMINATED.

The Gray Men Continue Their Fight

to the End, But Are Beaten, St. Louis, June 7.-The convention th proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Vice President. When California was called in the list of the states, Mr. Tarpey was introduced and proceeded to nomina Allan G. Thurman, of Ohio.

Mr. Tarpey said : Mr. Tarpey said:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, this is indeed a most pleasant duty, which, through the kindness of my friends. I have been chosen to perform, and I am truly grateful to my associates who have so honored me. I fear that it was kindness alone and not ability that prompted my selection from among the many eloquent gentlemen who are members of the California delegation. But, sirs, what I lack in oratorical ability I, in some small measure, compensate for in my enthusiasm in the undertaking, and feeling, as I do, that the most eloquent must fall short of doing full justles to the gentleman whom I am here to nominate, I have accepted the trust with the mental reservation that if nothing else I am at least earnest in what I say and filled with admiration of him of whom I speak.

That I am proud of the privilege of ad-

miration of him of whom I speak.

That I am proud of the privilege of addressing you I acknowledge; but that I am prouder still of the man whom I shall name I will not deny, for I feel, sirs, that this republic holds no superior to the Hon. Allen G. Thurman, of Ohlo. The greeting accorded his name is a well deserved tribute. Its spontaneity has been nobly earned. Be assured, sies, a greeting will be accorded his name at its every mention thoroughout this republic from sea to sea and from the British line to the gulf.

Allen G. Thurman! What endown of Amer.

corded this honor.

the wires. [Applause.]

Mr. Raines, of New York, was greeted with cheers when he took the stand to make known the position of his state delegation. New York, he said, had withdrawn herself until this moment drew forth deliberations of this body in the selection of a candidate for Vice President. But the time had arrived for her voice to be heard in unison.

for Vice President. But the time had arrived for her voice to be heard in unison with the acclaim of her fellow delegations from Maine to the capes of the western sea, in behalf of him who was the Plato of the republic. The battle line of the coming conflict extended across the continent. The forces of the Democracy would reach across the continent and over the reserve corps would wave the flag of Allen G. Thurman. [Applause.]

corps would wave the flag of Allen G. Thur-man. [Applause.]
T. E. Powell, of Ohio, briefly but earn-estly seconded Thurman's nomination. It was claimed, he said, that the universal cry for Thurman was here.

for Thurman was but a sentiment of the heart. That might be so, but it was the grandest sentiment that ever occupied the

heart. That might be so, but it was the grandest sentiment that ever occupied the Democratic party.

Mr. Dawson, of South Carolina, seconded the nomination of Thurman. He said that it had been said that President Cleveland was both a candidate and a platformer, but the proposed to present to the convention a name for the vice presidency which is a history and a prophecy.

Mr. Thompson, of Tennessee, also sectonded the nomination of Thurman, saying that the south, of all other sections of the the country, should hasten to do honor to this grand old man, whose arm had ever been raised to defend a stricken people. His red bandana had been a banner of thope to the despairing, let it now be a banner of victory for the united Democracy of the country.

Ex-Gov. Throckmorton, of Texas, also seconded the nomination of Mr. Thurman is a brief speech, in which he said that he represented a divided delegation upon the question of a vice presidential candidate, but he was none the less enthusiastic in his support of Ohio's grand old man. Texas would give the ticket 200,000 majority with Allen G. Thurman as one of the nominees.

Viginia being called Senator Danlels went to the platform, and was given a cordial reception. The old and the young Democracy of the Old Dominion, he said, would join in the great acclaim of the American people when they would speak again in November next for Allen G. Thurman, [Applause.]

He described the services of Thurman to the Democratic party and to the country, and especially commended to California's

next for Allen G. Thurman. [Applause.]

He described the services of Thurman to
the Democratic party and to the country,
and especially commended to California's
attention Thurman's attitude on the Chinese
question. When Thurman became presiding officer of the Senate, California would
send him a golden gavel and Colorado
would send him a silver one, for he had
always maintained the two metals of the
constitution at par. It was said that the
grand man was old, but no hair gilstened on
his brow that had not grown white in Democratic service. The years that had circled
his head had each one of them left in its
track a new ring of glory. Old, indeed, but
not too old to receive the tardy honor of a
people to whom he has been faithful and to
requite them with renewed service. In the
name of the people of Virginia, on whose soil
Thurman was born; in the name of Ohlo,
his adopted home; in the name of the Democracy of the great nation, incorruptible,
unterrified, and unconquerable, he gave to
the barmer and the breeze the semblance of
his name. As Mr. Daniel concluded he
waved a large bandans and was enthusiatically cheered.

When Montana was called there was a cry
for McGinnis, the delegrate, who had created

mention thoroughout this republic from sea to sea and from the British line to the gulf.

Allen G. Thurman! What epitome of American eight history is embodied in that name? His character and ability are known to every man, woman, and child in the land. His public services will be a more/enduring monument than temples of stone or brass. History for history will inserble his name among the list of America's illustrious sons.

Taking his seat in the United States Senate in 1809, the imprint of his genius is found deeply imbedded in the legislation of the country. From his first appearance in the senate until his retirement from that body his voice was always raised in behalf of the people and in defense of their rights. For forty years he has been a prominent figure in public life, and yet to-day no man can point to a single act or expression of his which does not do him credit. Large at heart, large of brain, and larger still in experience, he is the man of all men whose record justiles his nomination at your hands in the sense that he cannot be defeated before the people. A man of be evolent heart, manifesting itself not only in private life, but it has been the leading feature of his political career. When the Pacific coast was endeavoring to retard Chinese immigration, when it had decided that national legislation was necessary to accomplish the desired result, when the merits of the subject

was endeavoring to retard Chinese immigration, when it had decided that national legislation was necessary to accomplish the desired result, when the merits of the subject were not understood east of the Rocky Mountains, Allen 6. Thurman, then a Senator of the United States, was the first to raise his voice in defense of those whose means of living were in danger and whose homes were threatened with destruction.

When the great railread corporations evidenced an intention to evade payment of helr obligations to the government this great man prepared that remarkable enactment known as the Thurman bill, by which the offending corporations were obliged to provide a sinking fund for the redemption of their promises. During the trying times of reconstruction, Mr. Thurman was the central figure in the United States Senate in upholding the dignity and integrity of the constitution. The waves of party passion lashed into fury by ill advised jeations partisans, broke harmless upon his leanine front, and settled back into calumness by the force of his logic and the power of his oratory. A ripe scholar, his disquisitions upon constitutional laws are masterpieces of reasoning and cloquence challenging the admiration of even his political opponents. Four years since the California delegation put forward Mr. Thurman astheir candidate for the presidency, and were enthusiastic in pashing his nomination. But four years have but augmented their evernia delegation put forward Mr. Thurman as their candidate for the presidency, and were enthusiastic in pushing his nomination. But four years have but augmented their rever-ence and affection for him. The patriot of Co-umbus cannot be allowed to wither in retire-nont.

iour years have but augmented their reverence and affection for him. The patriot of Columbus cannot be allowed to wither in retirement.

His fame is not his alone; it is the proud heritage of the American people. His name may be most fittingly coupled with that of our homored President, Grover Cleveland. Cleveland and Thurman will be a ticket absolutely invincible. It will sweep the country with anighty rush, a tidal wave of approval. Against it all opposition will be fruitiess. The approval of Cieveland's administration during the past four years and indorsement of his actions, the simplicity yet remarkable ability with which he has administered his great trust under the most trying circumstances, coupled with the all pervading affection felt for the philosopher of Columbus, will make Cleveland and Thurman a war cry to affright the political enemy. The enthusiasm which will be aroused upon its announcement will be infectious, and gathering force and volume day by day it will before the ides of November have become epidemic.

That the name of Allen G. Thurman should be cheered to the echo in this hall is not strange, for it brings the warm blood of gratitude surging to the heart of every fire-side, and the testimonials which the people will surely pay to his worth at the coming November election will be convincing proof of his heaponemenal popularity. Indiana honors Gov. Gray by supporting him for this nomination, illinois is doing the same for Gen. Black: Michigan for Mr. Dickmon: Wisconsin for Mr. Yilas, and Kentucky for Mr. —; good men, and true, eith senticular particular of Mr. Thurman, in response to the almost manimous wish of the party to permit his name to come before you, it were difficult, indeed, to choose between such maritorious and able gentlemen. Their names are fit to grace this or any other ticket. They are each the favore and trangulity of his fire-side and again serve his graceful countrymen so prominent, so colossal in his political and mental figure in the public eye that all others what t

When in the course of Mr. Tarpey's speech he said it was admitted that there was but one man to nominate who could sweep the country like a tidal wave, there was a mighty response of "Gray!" and for some moments the orator was unable to proceed. when Colorado was reached Thomas M. Patterson addressed the convention, stating that he had been selected to present the name of Pension Commissioner Black for the vice presidency, but Mr. Black's withdrawal left nothing to do but leave the question of the vice presidency in the hands

speech, seconding the nomination of Mr. Thurman, saying that there should be a ratification meeting to ratify not only the choice of the Democracy, Grover Cleveland, for the presidency, but to ratify the grand principles of the Democracy in the nomination of its leader for thirty years—Allen G. Thurman. The prospect of Democratic success in November amounted almost to a certainty. Blatte has already fled before the advancing columns of the Democracy, and confesses to his hopelessness of his party and its cambidates. of the convention with Mr. Black's declara-Mr. Piggott, of Connecticut, seconded Thurman's nomination in behalf of his state, and then Indiana was called.

Senator Voorhees responded and was received with cheers. The historians of Europe, he said, described Belgium as the battle ground of all the great wars that transpired between European rations. He came from the political battle ground of the United States—the state of Indiana. IApplause.] Who would inquire how went the battle in any state except in Indiana and a couple of northern states? Who would ask how went Illinois or Oblo? That was predetermined. Who would ask how raged the battle except to inquire how large the Republican majority was? The inquiry would be how went the battle in Indiana, New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut? diddiana asked a nominee on the ticket and tendered to the Democratic party fifteen electoral votes. Grover Cleveland would be re-elected this fall on the vote of Indiana or he would not be re-lected at all. The affect of ne notur was for New York and Indiana to clasp bands. The lines of battle were the same this year as in 1884, and the states where victory was to be obtained were the same.

A voice from the gallery: "How about

his hopelessness of his party and its candidates.

The convention then proceeded to a vote, and the names of the states were called. When a vote was announced from Ohio for Gray there was a storm of hisses and cries of "Put him out."

Before the vote of Wisconsin was announced it was evident that Thurman's nomination was assured, and the convention was thrown into a fever of excitement and enthusiasm when the Indiana delegation took down the Gray hat, which had been held aloft all day on its banner pole, and fung a red bandana to the breeze. This was the signal for a repetition of the scene of yesterday when Cleveland was nominated. The Indiana banner with its futtering red bandana was caught up by two exof yesterday when Cleveland was nominated. The Indiana banner with its fluttering red bandana was caught up by two excited delegates and borne to the stage, where it was waved frantically during the continuation of the demonstration. Some one tied a red bandana about the neck of the bust of Cleveland, in the rear of the stage, and the cheers of the convention, which was now wild with enthusiasm, were redoubled. Tim Cleary, a Pennsylvania Democrat, brought a live fighting cock in the hall, and tossed it in the air. The bird fluttered to the floor, but not before it had caught the eye of the convention, and the hall became a pandemonium. The delegation bannors, all decorated with red bandanas, were borne from state to state and about the hall in a frantic manner, and thousands of red bandanas waved all over the hall. The demonstration lasted for about ten minutes. After something like order had been restored the calling of states was proceeded with, but before it was completed, Mr. Patterson, of Colorado, moved that Thurman's nomination be unade unanimous, and the motion was seconded by Mr. Shanklin, of Indiana, in an earnest speech. He would not add, he said, one drop to the flow of perspiration by attempting to start another flow of eloquence. He rose for the purpose of withdrawing the name of Isaac P. Gray, and seconded the motion to make the nomination of Thurman unanimous. The delegates from Indiana had come into the convention in good faith, and they bowed to the decision of the Democratic party. He promised the convention that as the delegates had been for Gray yesterday and this morning they were now and from this time forward apostles of Thurman. The motion was made unanimous amid loud cheers. the same.

A voice from the gallery: "How about Oregon " replied Mr. Voorhees, "take warning by Oregon and rely on Indiana and you will not be deceived. We present to you a name for this ticket of a man physically and meretally strong and endowed with mental and physical life.

"The key to the situation is Indiana. I challenge every candid man to say what name can bring as many votes to the Democratic ticket as Isaae P. Gray."

Albert H. Cox, of Georgia, seconded the nomination of Gov. Gray. He said that with true Napoleonic strategy the Democratic party should mass its strength at the key of the battle, and Indiana is the point where the most fierce fight will rage. If the party should present the columbial of Ohio, would it be the wisest thing to do? If we train this great gun over in Ohio, will it do the execution we so much need it to do In Indiana? The nomination of Allen G. Thurman for the vice presidency would lend a great deal of sentiment, but it is doubtful if it would add any great strength to the ticket at those points where it would be most needed. The nomination of Gov. Gray would do for the party that which would make its success no longer a matter of doubt, and the convention would with his name upon its standard name not only the Democratic ticket, but it would name the next President and Vice President of the United States. We must do justice to the great Democratic state of the great west, and she demands and should be accorded this honor.

E. E. Settle, of Kentucky, also seconded A voice from the gallery: "How about

cheers.

The chairman then declared Allen G.

The chairman then declared Allen G. Thurman as the unanimous choice of the convention.

On motion of Mr. Pope, of Texas, a resolution was adopted, expressing regret at the death of W. S. Hancock, and tendering sympathy to his widow.

Col. Fellows, of New York, presented a resolution of respect for the dead statesmen of the party who have passed to the other world since the Democratic convention of 1884—Horatio Seymour. McClellan, Tilden, and Hancock, and of regret at their taking off.

ing off.

The resolution was adopted with a rous-Ing vote.

After passing various resolutions of thanks and receiving the names of the national committeemen from the various delegations, the convention, on motion of Gov. Green, at 2:03 adjourned sine die.

THE NEW COMMITTEE.

The Meeting for Permanent Organization to be Held in Washington. St. Louis, June 7.-The new National

the great Democratic state of the great west, and she demands and should be accorded this honor.

E. E. Settle, of Kentucky, also seconded the nomination of Gov. Gray. He said that representing the unwashed and unterrified Democracy of Kentucky, he heartily seconded the Indiana senator's nomination of Indiana's Democratic governor to go upon the same ticket with that greater leader of the Democracy of the country, Grover Cieveland. Indiana is the typical Democratic state of the west. Indiana's Democratic state of the west. Indiana's Democracy can always be depended upon and her sons have ever stood in the foremost ranks of the country's Democratic statesmen. She had furnished the party in the past with a man who was twice elected to the vice presidency whose life was a shining light to the Democracy, and whose death took away one of its noblest leaders and most sterling patriots of the nation. The memory of Hendicks will always be green in the hearts of his countrymen. Now the state which has done so much for the party now asks that she shall again be recognized and presents the party with such a man as is needed, one who has many years of usefulness before him, and not one who is trembling upon the brink of the other.

Mr. Dryden, of Missouri, made an elequent speech seconding the nomination of Thurman, which created a good deal of enthusiasm. He said that he represented a divided delegation, but the country demanded the nomination of the grand old leader who had fought the battles of the party when she most needed warriors of courage and convictions. He has ever struck winning blows for the party, and he is ready now to sacrifice the rest and ease well carned by his noble life to respond to his party's call, and we need this talismanic power of his name, and should nominate him.

Gov. Green, of New Jersey, said that the shores of the Atlantic re-echoed the call of the Pacific coast. New Jersey, which brought nine electoral votes in one hand without making any with the other. New Jersey, seconded the nominatio Democratic Committee held a meeting at the Southern Hotel this afternoon and elected W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, temporary chairman, and Senator Pasco, of

temporary chairman, and Senator Pasco, of Florida, temporary secretary. After resolution of thanks to the cofficers of the convention for their efficient management, &c., it was agreed that the committee should meet in Washington on June 25 next. Mr. Wm. Dickson, of the District of Columbia, in behalf of the Democracy of the District, tendered an invitation to the members of the committee to be their guests during the stay at the capital. The invitation was accepted, and Mesers. Dickson, Gorman, and Barbour were appointed a subcommittee to make the necessary arrangements for the meeting. The personnel of the new committee is as follows:

Alabama, H. C. Semple; Arkansas, S. P. Hughey, California, M. F. Tarrew, Colorado, C. S. Thomas: Connecticit, W. H. Barnum; Delaware, Dr. James A. Draper; Florida, Samuel Pasco; Georgia,

Alabama, H. C. Sempley, Arkansas, S. P.
Haghey, California, M. F. Tarpey, Colorado, U. S. Thomas: Connecticut, W.
H. Barnum; Delaware, Dr. James A.
Draper; Florida, Samuel Pascot Georgia,
James H. Estill; Illinois, E. M. Phelps; Indiana, Lyman P. Shechan; Iowa, J. J. Richardson; Kansas, C. W. Blair; Kentucky, H. D. Mc
Henry; Louisiana, Janyes Joffreys; Maina,
Arthur Sewali; Maryland, A. P. Gorman;
Massachusetts, Charles S. Lowis; Mehligan,
O. M. Barnes; Minnesota, Michael Dorau;
Mississippl, C. A. Johnston; Missouri,
J. G. Prather; Nebraska, J. E. Boyd;
Nevada, R. P. Keating; New Hampshire,
A. W. Sulloway; New Jersey, Miles Ross;
New York, H. Oelrichs; North Carolina, M.
W. Ranson; Ohlo, Calvin S. Brice; Oregon,
A. Noltner; Pennsylvania, W. L. Scott; Hlode
Island, J. B. Barnaby; South Carolina, J. S.
Barbour; West Virginia, W. M. Clements; Wisconsin, J. L. Mitchell; Arizona, W. K. Meade;
Dakota, M. H. Day; District of Columbia,
W. D. Diskon; Montana, W. J. McCormick;
New Mexico, A. Josephs; Vtah, J. P. Rosebrough; Washington Territory, J. H. Kubn;
Wyoning, M. E. Post; Raho, John Haley.

AN UNWISE PLATFORM.

Where the Republicans May Benefit by the Tariff Declaration. PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 7.-The Ledger

by the Tariff Declaration.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 7.—The Ledger to-morrow will say:

With regard to the platform adopted the convention has not been as wise as it should have been, nor as considerate for the best interests of the country or its own success before the people. So far as the tariff declaration departs from the resolve of 1881 it is a departure in a wrong and risky direction. That tariff statement of 1881 was most care fully sud considerately drawn. It is the one-which most nearly expresses what is right and sound as to the traditional Democrate position on the tariff. The indiscretion of the convention in adopting, in addition to the platform, a resolution indorsing the Mills bill abortion, brings about a probability that the vote of the solid south might come out short by the defection of Virginia, west Virginia, or North Carolina, one or other of hem, possibly all three. These states are alive with young manufacturing industries; they are restive and indirant at the continuacy of the internal revenue war taxes in time of peace, which they doder abolished resot and branch, but which the Carilsie-mills proceed the peace which they doder abolished resot and branch, but which the Carilsie will be peace which they doder abolished resot and branch or special majority, in at least two of them, as to allow but little room for safe discontent or election day.

If the unwisdom of that school of politicians instating sensoling on the tariff were to control the presidential election, the zerat strength of Mr. Cleveland's name and of the least would avail but little in November. But, in spite of the tariff blunding, Cleveland and Thirman may pull their party through.

The Legalise, the platform has but one plants.

The Logairer will say : The American (Rep.) will say:

The American (Rep.) will say:

The platform is not direct, open, and manly, such as the electors are outlibed to. Compared with the straddle of 1884 it is more harmful, because its meaning is carefully concealed under a generalization from which attention is diverted by the usual meaningless platitudes of campaign literature, it is insidious because it invites remidence and will betray those who trust in it. It is not for use, but abuse. It is made to attention the party the successful at the pasts the residence of the party be successful at the pasts the residence will be come manifest by attacks upon the thring industries of the country and the wages of the workingman.

The Mesulan Herald (Ind.) will say:

Whether the party at large will be satisfied

EXCITEMENT IN THE HOUSE YES TERDAY MORNING.

The Old Roman's Nomination the Cause of Lots of Enthusiasm Sedate Members Prance All Over the Floor-Congressional Opinions.

spitol yesterday because of the intense en-huslasm of some of the Democratic repesentatives over Thurman's nomination fo the vice presidency. The adherents of Black and Gray, however, looked blue. Bandanas were as numerous as on the previous day and they were displayed as conspicuously as possible. When the news of the "Old Roman's" nomination was received there was a burst of applause that losed out the regular proceedings for some ime. The lurid bandanas were waved in the air, some of the glaring rags being tied on the ends of umbrellas and canes. Judge Stewart, of Georgia, forgot that he ever had any dignity, and he pranced around like a crazy school boy, his benign visage beaming with a joy that could not be concealed. Mr. Outhwalte brought in a bandana-decorated

with a joy that could not be concealed. Mr. Outhwalte brought in a bandama-decorated portrait of Thurman and placed it on the clerk's desk. Mr. Biggs endeavored to make a few remarks, but his voice was lost in the tumui, and nothing is known of his speech but the wild gestimiations that accompanied the opening and cluster principally opening) of his mouth. The Republicans made no noise, but they were satisfied with the nomination. They were confident that they could beat the ticket, and they rested in that consciousness.

What some of the statesmen think of the action of the convention is appended.

Mr. Struble (Rep.), Iowa: "The nomination of Mr. Cleveland was, of course, a foregone conclusion from the beginning, and his original opposition to a second term will not, in the least, interfere with his acceptance. The choice of Thurman is somewhat of a ten days ago he was scarcely thought of among politicians. It is clear to me that he was suggested, and his candidacy has been triged, by the administration, in short, he is a child of the machine—a somewhat aged one to be sure, but a recent birth of Grover Ps choice. His is one of the comparatively few really reputable names now prominent in Democratic polities. Scarcely a name among the most noted of influential Democratic polities. Scarcely a name among the most noted of influential Democratic polities. Scarcely a name among the most noted of influential Democratic polities. Scarcely a name among the most noted of influential Democratic polities. Scarcely a name among the most noted of influential Democratic polities. Scarcely a name among the most noted of influential precedulity, disjonalty, selfish and disreputable financial greed, ville methods, or political corruption seems to attach to all of them, unless it be the vice presidential nominee. I regard the choice as made for the purpose of adding respectability to the ticket rather than ability, for, while the ability of the judge is conceded as well as his respectability to the ticket rather than ability, f Instead of second. I am perfectly satisfied with the tariff plank as authoritativly construed by the resolutions relating to the President's message and the Mills bill. We are to have the plain issue, without possibility of successful deceit—protection or free trade for America—and on this issue we, of the Republican party, cango to the country with absointe confidence. Oregon, on account of lumber, wheat, and wool may have been carried by the attitude of the Democratic party as clearly indicated by the Mills bill and the discussion of its supporters to a point beyond attainment in the multiplication of majorities by other protection states rated as doubtful; but if Oregon can be taken as an indication of the feeling among the people, we may assuredly count Connecticut, Indiana, and New Jersey for the Republican ticket, saying nothing of New York. With Allison leading our ticket we are sure to win."

Mr. Morrow (Rep.) California: "I do not think Thurman's nomination was the strongest that could have been made for the doubtful states."

Mr. Wade (Rep.) Missouri: "Thurman's nomination was an indication of weakness. The old man cannot be expected to discharge the duties of the office or even to live out his term, if elected. The nomination was simply to ald the head of the ticket. The platform and the Mills bill resolution cannot relieve the Democratic party from the construction put on the

party from the construction put on the President's message by the speeches of Democrats in the House on the Mills bill and from the proposition that it is squarely for free trade."

Mr. S. S. Cox (Dem.) New York: "They Mr. S. S. Cox (Dem.) New York: "They couldn't have made a better tleket if the angels had come down and helpon them. The nomination of Thurman brings to the front the old veteran—the one who deserves to be honored—and although he is not at the head of the tleket, nevertheless it is an honor of which any man might be proud. I am perfectly in accord with the platform; it will help us considerably; and it is on the line of the President's message. The resolution approving the Mills bill was hardly necessary, because the bill will have to undergo many changes before it becomes a ergo many changes before it becomes

dergo many changes before it becomes a law."

Mr. Gallinger (Rep.). New Hampshire:
"It is a platform and a ticket that the Republican party can beat. I do not see that Thurman will give the ticket any added strength, certainly not in Obio or the east, and if he has any it is on the Pacific coast, and that we will carry any way."

Mr. Butterworth (Rep.), Obio: "Thurman is a good, clean, strong man, but he cannot carry Ohio. Nothing short of the emigration of 25,000 Republicans can do that. The platform is confusion worse confounded."

Mr. Warner (Rep.), Missouri: "The ticket would be stronger if reversed and the people had a guarantee that the then head of the ticket would be stronger if reversed and the people had a guarantee that the then head of the ticket would live out its term."

Mr. Lawler (Dem.), Illinois: "Cloveland's condination was a deserved compliment. Thurman will add strength to the ticket, not especially in Ohio but throughout the whole United States. I am satisfied with the platform."

United States, I am satisfied with the plat-form."

Mr. Funston (Rep.), Kansas: "Thurman will not carry Ohio. The platform is a straddle. The ticket will not win."

Mr. Herbert (Dem.), Alabama: "Thur-man's was the very best nomination that could have been made; it will give universal satisfaction. The platform, taken alto-gether, is for tariff reform, and turns the face of the Democratic party in the right direc-tion."

New Jersey, Indiana, and Connecticut. While some Democrats in the House are congratulating themselves on an idea that the Bandall following is numerically small, for the states mentioned to carry every one of them in the same of them in the states of them in the same time is disgusting, and the sham will be so plain and to the people that the defeat of Cleveland and Thurman is a certainty."

Mr. Browne (Rep.) Indiana: "A party that could combine it one platform the platform of 1884, which is for protection; the the President's message, which is for free trade and the Mills isll, which is nothing, such to secure the admiration if it did not challenge the support of all marking, such the secure the admiration if it did not challenge the support of all marking such that the state, and with Gray that would have been impossible. The Republicans will carry Indiana."

Mr. Russell (Denn.) Massachusetts: "I am perfectly satisfied with the tichet and platform, and am ready to fight for them."

Mr. W. C. P. Breckhiridge (Den.) Kentucky: "I am satisfied with the platform, perhaps I would not have drawn it that way myself, but the platform of 1884, interpreted by the President's message and our bill, is

good enough. The ticket means sure vic-tory."

Mr. Felix Campbell (Dem.) New York:
"I like the platform and the ticket also.
The convention showed its courage by mak-ing the issue direct instead of trying to straddle it. It will be popular in New York city and state. We can elect Cleveland and Thurman."

Thurman."
Mr. W. W. Phelps (Rep.), New Jersey
"That ticket and that platform cannot carry

"That tieket and that platform canuot carry New Jersey."

Mr. Biggs (Dem.) California: "Thurman on the ticket makes California sure for the Democrats. Why? Because he has always stood with us on the Chinese question. More than this, his position on financial questions is entirely satisfactory to us. He is the friend of the workingman."

Mr. Roger Q. Mills (Dem.), Texass. "I am well pleased with the uomination and platform. I thought when I heard that they had merely adopted the tariff platform of '84 that it would not be satisfactory, but when the news came that the interpretation placed upon it by the President's message was indorsed, it was satisfactory to me. It makes just what we wanted—the tariff as the chief issue of the campaign. The people had already made that the issue, but now that the convention does the same, there will be no evading it. The indorsement of our bill is, of course, gratifying to me. It adds to the practical saturates. our bill is, of course, gratifying to me. It adds to the practical assurance we already bad that the bill would pass. The ticket is good; the best that could be named. Thurman's nomination will probably force the Republicans to nominate Sherman to save Ohio."

Ohlo."

Mr. Richardson (Dem.), Tennessee: "We can win with Cleveland and Thurman."

Mal. Martin (Dem.), Texas: "I like the leket. It will make the south solid. Cleveland is very popular, but not as much so as Mrs. Cleveland. If there is anything else you want me to say you can write if cut to suit yourself, for I don't know much about it any way."

so as Mrs. Cleveland. If there is anything clae you want me to say you can write it cut to suit yourself, for I don't know much about it any way."

Mr. Sowden Dem., Pennsyivania: "The platform is weak. It is a straddle of the worst kind and a fraud upon the public. It insuits the intelligence of the American people. If the convention approved the Mills bill, why did it not have courage enough to say so in the platform? It was an exhibition of the most despicable ecwardice and subterfuge. The resolution is an attempt to coerce the representatives of the people to support and vote for a bill which the platform builders had not the manly courage to declare themselves in favor of. The personnel of the ticket could not have been better, but the convention should have been frank and honest enough to declare its principles in the most unequivocal manner. Then the issue could be squarely met."

Mr. Clifford Breckinridge (Dom.), Arkansas: "The platform is a good one. It matters little what is form it; the substance is there. It will be acceptable to all Demorats who believe in the principles of the party. It is a ticket we can elect. It may not give us Ohio-"we did not nominate Thurman with that expectation—but his general popularity is very great, and in that respect he will help us."

Mr. Washington (Dem.), Tennessee: "The ticket is a winner, and will bring out thousand of old "mossback" Democrats who have not voted for years."

Mr. McKinley (Rep.), Ohio: "No Democrat who can be nominated can cary Ohio, especially on such a platform as this."

Mr. Springer (Dem.), Illinois: "The ticket is invincible. It is as big at one cad as it is at the other. It has strength everywhere where plain, honest, and simple government is desired. It will receive an immense majority of the popular vote and the electoral vote of the solid south and that of eight or ten of the northern states. The platform is everything that could be desired. I do not see how the convention could have met the present condition of things more appropriately s

csenpe."

Mr. Payson (Rep.), Illinois: "Cleveland's nomination was a foregone conclusion: but I think Gray was a better man than Thur man in Indiana. The Democrat who cannot satisfy himself with 'either the platform of 1884, the President's message, or the Mills bill is hard to please. The siding scale on the tariff question was only what night be expected of a party that could carry such extremes on the question of civil service reform as Dorman B. Eston and Engene Higgins."

Mr. Farquitar (Rep.) New York: "If was the best they could do."

Mr. Hooker (Dem.) Mississippl: "The ticket is as strong as any ticket could be. The only fault I find with it is that Thurman is too big for the office."

Mr. Crouse (Rep.) Onlo: "It was as good as they could do. I have no unfavorable criticisms to make of the personnel of the ticket. It was cowardice that made the convention reaffirm the platform of 1884."

Mr. Holman (Dem., Indiana: "The nomination is all right. Satisfactory to everyone. The ticket could be no stronger."

Mr. Holman (Dem., Indiana: "The nomination character. His better place would have been at the head of the ticket. The nomination indicates an abandonment of indiana to the Republicans. The issue cannot be twisted: it is free trade against protection."

Mr. Bynum (Dem., Indiana: "The nomination to the Republicans. The issue cannot be twisted: it is free trade against protection." eape. Mr. Payson (Rep.), Illinois: "Cleveland's

not be twisted: If is free trade against protection."

Mr. Bynum (Dem., Indiana: "The nominations are all right, the platform is all right, the platform is all right, the Democratic party is all right, and Indiana is all right. Of course, I would have preferred to see an Indiana man in the second place on the tleket, and my preference was for Gray, because he would have been the stronger: but Thurman can carry the state. Those who constructed the plat form went at It in a roundabout way, but for the most part, the result is satisfactory.'

Mr. Merriman (Dem.,) New York; "Everything about it is all right except the indorsement of the Mills bill. I don't the propriety of indorsing a measure that is liable to so much change as this is at its present stage in the House."

Mr. Forney, Alabama: "The ticket and platform are perfectly satisfactory to meand the tariff is at the front as the main issue. Indeed the people have already made it such."

Mr. Adam's (Rep.), Hillnois: "It suits us

issue. Indeed the people have already made it such."

Mr. Adams (Rep.), I'llinois: "It suits us exactly. We wanted to see the tariff made the issue and we have it now. We can defeat that ticket and platform with any one of a half dozen men, I think, I am sure we can do it with Gresham."

Mr. Rayner (Dem.), Maryianat: "The ticket is a good one. Thurman has the considence of the people, as has the President. The platform is satisfactor."

Mr. Tarsney (Dem.), Michigan: "The ticket and platform are good. They will carry Michigan and enough other states in the north to absolutely desure victory."

Mr. Neal (Rep.), Tennessee: "The platform of '84 was my platform. If they have indorsed that I am content. The ticket, of course, is good. ourse, is good. Mr. Ford (Dem.) Michigan: "Michigan) also Democratic on that theket and plat

Mr. McMillia (Bent,) Tennesseet "The Mr. McMillia (Dem.) Tennesses: "The theket is the strongest that could have been made, and will win. Gereland and Therman have the confidence of the people. The platform I have not read, but from what I hear of it, it seems to be good."

Nr. Weaver (Dem.) fown "Thurman adds to the strongth of the theket and he has the confidence of the people."

Mr. Form (Dem.), Oblo. "The theket and platform are now residenticity. Of course no Democrat should open his lips against them. But I am still a protection Democrat. As to the head of the telect, it is good. As to the second place I have not a word to say."

Mr. Outes (Dem.), Alabama: "The Relief.

For the District of Columbia, Virginia, fastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Dela-vare, and Maryland-Light to fresh northerty

weather Thermometer readings, 7 a. m., 7.89; 8 p. m., 78.99; 10 p. m., 78.99; mean temperature 7.89; maximum, 79.99; minimum, 63.99; mean relative humidity, 60.99; total precipitation, Olinches,

SHERIDAN'S SET BACK.

THE GENERAL SUFFERS A DAN-

Recurrence of the Heart Trouble and Hemorrhage-His Condition Without a Favorable Symptom-Hopes Changed to Doubts and Fears.

Yesterday opened inaugolelously for Genheridan. During Wednesday night his rest was broken, and the brief snatches of sleep that closed his eyes were of no value as aids in strengthening the enfeebled frame. the physicians stated that the general had complained of nausea. His tongue was seavily coated and his mind was less clear, The kidneys, however, were doing their work, while the pulse was 114 and the respiration 32. A return of the hemorrhage was feared, but the unwelcome visitor did not appear. No change in the general's con dition was noted by the watchers during the

At 3 o'clock Rev. Dr. Chapelle callen at the house and remained for some time. Shortly after 4 o'clock there were indications visible to outsiders that Gen. Sheridan was worse. Dr. Matthews was hastly summoned and allowar dispetence for a fresh supply of oxygen. All the feelings of hope and cheerfulness which had pervased the household gave way to gloomy apprehensions that the worst might occur at any time. Prompt measures were immediately taken to tide the patient over the fainting spell, but with only partial success, and his neri, however, was devoid of nervous exelument. Whether or not the fact that the attack was less severe than some others was
due to the administering of remedies to prevent its recurrence could not be ascertained last night. The congestion
of the lungs was very severe and it was
feared more than the heart trouble. The
patient's respiration was much higher than
at any previous time. The feeble lung action prevented scration of the blood and recourse was frequently had to the oxygen
treatment. A "dry-cap" was applied to
the chest to bring the watery fluid
which causes the cedema to the surface, and this helped him somewhat.
The congestion of the lungs was dus
to the heart trouble, and but little relief can
be expected. It was congestion of a similar The congestion of the lungs was disstothe heart trouble, and but little relief can be expected. It was congestion of a similar nature which produced the hefmorrhages. The blood vessels, became distended, and finally the walls gave way and there was a discharge of mucus and blood. Each attack left the general weaker, and the rallies were only partial. His nourishment had to be reduced, and this was, of course, an additional cause of weakness. The most serious difficulty with which the doctors have to contend is the constant recurrence of the attacks of heart failure and the patient's inability to rally before another occurs. The patient's nervous vitality was also seriously impaired, and this was a grave matter, for his extraordinary will power had been of the greatest assistance to the physicians; last night this weakened and the general lay in a comatose condition.

So dark had everything become that Dr. Pepper was summoned, and Dr. N. S. Lincoln was also notified to be present, at 2.30 (when the Philiadelphia expert will arrive, at a consultation of all the doctors. At 9 p. m. the following bulletin was issued:

stied:
The failure of the heart, which was noted in the last bulletin, has been followed by a severicongestion of the lungs. Gen Shordan is deirious; his temperature is a little over log; his pulse is 118; his respiration 49. He takes nourishment and has grown quieter within the last hour.

R. M. O'RELEAT,
W. MATTHEWS.
H. C. YARDON, "Authority of the last hour is the last hour," with the last hour, we have a contribution of the last hour, we have a contribution of the last hour.

At midnight it was said that no bulletin would be issued until 1:39. The general's condition was essentially unchanged, although the delirium had, to a great de-gree, subsided.

About I o'clock Gen, Sheridan's rest was disturbed by several coughing spells, and his breathing seems to be rather stertorous.

DR. PEPPER AGAIN SUMMONED How the Recent Unfavorable Symptoms Were Induced.

Phiradelicula, June 7.—The unfavorable change in Gen. Sheridan's condition has made the presence of Dr. William Pepper again necessary, and he will leave here on a special min for Washington at 11 o'clock.

train for Washington at 11 o'clock.

When asked for his opinion of the case as it row stands, the doot o said: "Intil last night the robot stands of the last night the relegraphic reports to myself, as well as the padished buildins, indicated that the general had fully held the improvement which had been secored. He then began, however, to show renewed symptons of nervous exiaustion and heart failure. This may have been in part favored by the fact that after the bemorthing it was, or course, necessary to use fored and stimulus with extreme, caution, in addition, the leavy drain upon his vitable, caused by the long struggle, is consecutly telling, and thus makes it very easy for sight causes to produce serious symptoms. I trust though, that the relapse will, like previous ones, soon by mastered.

The doctor added that today's relapse was not as server, in its opinion, as previous ones.

ot us severe, in his opinion, as previous of THE DISS DEBAR TRIAL.

More Damaging Evidence Against the Fraudulent Princess.

New Yorn, June 7.—The court room was incomfortably crowded in the Diss Deba-rrial to-day. The first witness was Kate Sandshurn, a Baltimore actress who once proposed to the princess that she materialize proposed to the princess that she materialize under her thitton. She also admitted borrowing \$55 from the hrother of the princess to pay expenses while waiting to be called as a witness. Mrs. Jennie Hanion restlied to knowling Mrs. Diss Debar in Brooklyn and boarding with fold Montres an entirely different woman, in Yonkers. Theatrical Manager Handolph testified to malting an engagement with the princess to give exhibitions. He then described how the woman confessed to playing Lawyer Marsh. Handolph said that yesterday he was given a piece of paper requesting him to leave the court visem and get \$1,500, but the flurry was passed over as a more coincidence.

Busy passed beday 4,500, m. Washington was

Base nata today, 4:30 p. m. Washington vs.

DASE RALL to day, 4:50 p. in. Washington'ye-

PERSONALITIES.

W. W. Commun., secretary United States legation in China, is at Wormley s. P. R. D. MacLinson and hir James Gibson Craigs between, are at the Richmond.

Mn. McLast. United States minister to Prance had as interview with Sceretary B (7-ard yesterday prior to his return to Paris,

Scenarias Warran will go to Amapolis te-fas to attend the graduating exceloss at the navai academy. A number of bireau chief and other department officials will also attend.

Missus, Fuana, G. Bencust, president; Jos.

of the Logan Invincibles, of Bairimore, are in the city to attend the presentating of the Lia-coln portrait to the League,